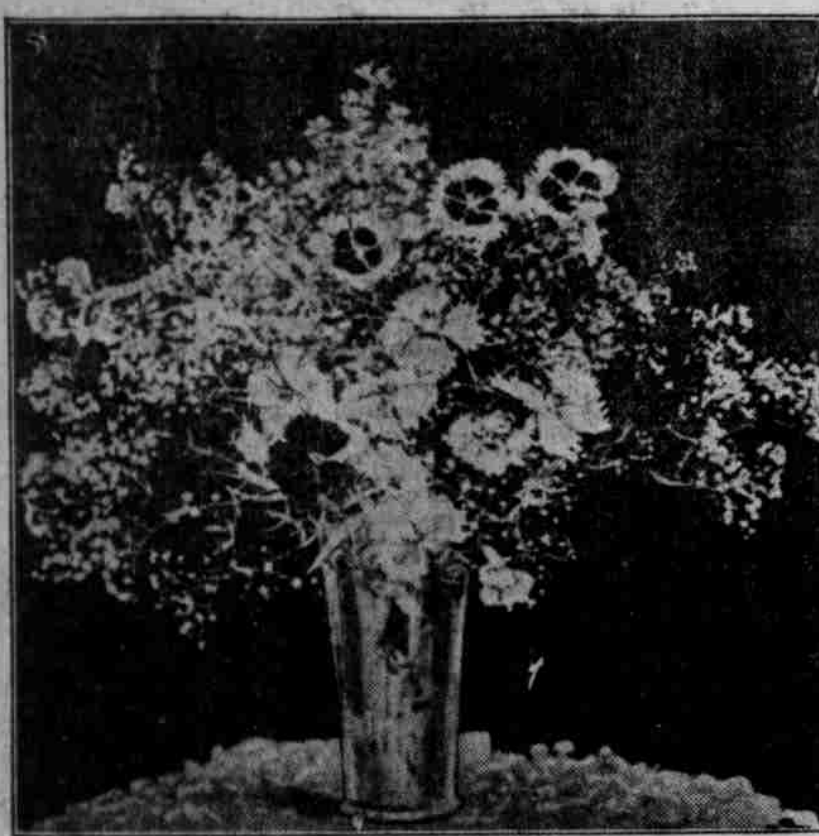


## The HOME BEAUTIFUL

### Flowers and Shrubbages

#### Their Care and Cultivation



Baby Wreath and Pink.

### PLANTS FOR SHADY WINDOWS

By EREN REXFORD.

It often happens that the woman who loves plants has no sunny windows in which to grow them, and, under the impression that they cannot be successfully grown without sunshine, she does not attempt their cultivation, thus depriving herself of a great deal of pleasure, especially in the winter.

There is no good reason why the lover of plants should be without their company in the winter, provided, of course, that the temperature of the rooms can be regulated to keep out the frost, and some of the plants that can be grown in the windows that are without sunshine are among our most desirable ones for house culture.

First on the list I would place the Boston fern. Nearly everyone is familiar with this plant. It requires only the ordinary attention.

Give it a soil of garden loam, with enough coarse, sharp sand worked into it to make it friable, a liberal, but not an excessive amount of water and a temperature varying several degrees above the frost point, and any one may be reasonably sure of success with it.

It does not do very well, however, in steam-heated, gas-lighted rooms. No plants will flourish under such conditions, though many will live on indefinitely under them.

The Aspidistra is about the only plant I would dare to recommend to those living in rooms heated and lighted as mentioned above.

This plant has an almost iron constitution, which enables it to withstand influences that would soon kill most plants.

It seems to care nothing for the sunshine, and therefore is excellently adapted to cultivation in sunless rooms.

If not subject to the debilitating effect of steam heat, it will make a most luxuriant growth, and its rich, dark leaves will afford a vast amount of pleasure.

While it is able to withstand unfavorable conditions better than other plants, it is always grateful for good care, and the plants that are cared for well are always the ones that give the best satisfaction, keep in mind.

English ivy is an old favorite. Twined up about a window, it is a beautiful sight to the eye, and it has no having more attractive foliage.

Its dark, rich leaves have just the thick, leathery texture a plant should have to resist the effect of dry air and dust. Dust need never be allowed to accumulate on it, however.

Dust the vine every day. You need not be afraid of injuring the foliage. Some of the finest specimens of it I have ever seen have never had a glimpse of sunshine. Give it a soil of garden loam.

Have its pot well drained; water moderately. Be on the lookout for scale. If any are found—generally along the stalks, but sometimes on the leaves—wash the entire plant with soapy water, taking care to rub the infested stalks well.

In order to make it easy to take the plant down for cleaning, I would advise putting small screw-hooks in the window frame to furnish support for it, rather than fastening them securely to the woodwork. Simply slip the vine over the hook and it will need no other support. When it is necessary to take the plant down for any purpose, all one has to do is lift it out of the window.



A Fine Bit of Lawn, Also Showing a Fine Planting of Shade Trees.

### Feats of Archery.

In the days when the buffalo was found in vast herds on the western plains there were Indians who, while riding at a gallop, could send an arrow through a buffalo's body. Remarkable as this archery was, it did not equal that reached by the archers of ancient times. It is of record that the Maclean of Gairloch, Scotland, was such a skilled archer that they could hit a man at the distance of 500 yards. In 1794 the Turkish ambassador at London shot an arrow in a field

near that capital 415 yards against the wind. The secretary of the ambassador, on hearing the expressions of surprise from the English gentleman present, said the sultan had shot 500 yards. This was the greatest performance of modern days, but a pillar standing on a plain near Constantinople recorded shots ranging up to 800 yards. Sir Robert Ainslie, British ambassador to the Sublime Porte, records that in 1798 he was present when the sultan shot an arrow 972 yards.

### RAD HABITS OF COLTS

Trick Once Learned Becomes Harder to Break Each Day.

Example Cited of City Man Who Attempted to Approach Head of Young Animal of Extremely Nervous Disposition.

(By J. M. HELL.)

The secret of breaking a colt properly is to keep him from learning bad habits, not curing him of them after they have been acquired, although the latter must be done if he has acquired them, providing you want a well-broken horse.

A bad trick once learned soon becomes a set habit, becoming harder to cure each day if not stopped in the earliest stages.

Let me cite an example: A neighbor of mine has a very fine colt that he put in the hands of a trainer to break to light harness, double and single, and also the saddle.

The trainer knew his business and in a month's time the colt was fairly steady in harness and under the saddle, but, being of a nervous disposition and rather suspicious of human beings, had to be handled very carefully.

He was especially nervous when anyone approached his head, whether he was tied in his stall or to a hitching post, and inclined to run back against the halter or bridle if he approached too hurriedly.

The trainer—a real horseman—who noticed all peculiarities of the many different horses he handled from time to time, was extremely careful not to excite this particular colt and certainly not when he was tied.

Consequently, the colt, although showing signs of nervousness at times, never attempted to really pull back and break away.

The trainer left, after his work was done, and soon afterward a city cousin, a good fellow, but no horseman, paid my neighbor a visit and he was given the colt to ride.

Now, although the city man was no horseman in the strict acceptance of the word, yet he was devoted to horse-



A Well-Trained Colt.

back riding and in his riding togs cut quite a respectable figure.

One day the city man, on one afternoon, trying his mount, the above-mentioned colt, to a tree.

Later, as he was about to leave, he walked straight to the colt's head; the latter edged away, backing the full length of the reins, the rider then extended a gloved hand straight in the colt's face with the idea of patting him on the nose, but the now trembling young animal mistook the abrupt motion, and, swinging back, broke the bridle at the headstall and galloped off.

The city man was somewhat surprised when I suggested that he should have quietly untied the colt and then patted him, holding on to the reins the while.

He enticed the colt into my stable, fixed the bridle, and my friend mounted and rode off.

Since then this horse has broken loose several times, and it will require something stronger than an ordinary halter and bridle to prove to him that he must "stand hitched," as the saying is.

A heavy rope halter tied around his neck and then passed through a ring of the bit so as to draw equally on the neck and head will probably stop the bad habit.

### MORE LIVE STOCK IS NEEDED

Unless More Attention Is Given to Farm Animals Fertility of Soil Will Be Depleted.

(By WALTER B. LEUTZ.)

Unless American farmers grow more live stock in the future the fertility of the soil will be wasted at such a rate that farming will prove generally unprofitable. Such is the conclusion which has been reached by students of the problem, as well as practical farmers in every community of the United States.

The farm animal is absolutely necessary. There are many reasons for this. Live stock enables much of the waste about the farm to be converted into meat, milk and work.

Much of the crops on the farm can be marketed in smaller packages, when converted into butter, milk and meat. The boys and girls on the farm are far more liable to become interested in farming if an interest in live stock can be awakened.

Efficient Water System. The expense of an efficient water system is not so great as one would first imagine. The usefulness of such a system in ordinary use and in case of fire is inestimable.

When Cows Go Dry. It is very often made the fault of the milk, if the cow goes dry, as it is the fault of the cow herself. The way she is handled and the feed she is given are important factors.

Eliminate Boarders. All hens which have completed their second laying season should be disposed of at once to make room for the young stock.

Keep a Record. Have you any idea how much it costs to keep a cow? If you have not, how do you know whether she pays for her keep or not? Wouldn't it pay to know?

Poultry Diseases. The most common causes of poultry diseases are constitutional weaknesses due to wrong breeding.

Dangerous Milk. Nothing is more dangerous than dirty milk.

Plant Small Fruits. Have you any idea how much it costs to keep a cow? If you have not, how do you know whether she pays for her keep or not? Wouldn't it pay to know?

Causes No Failures. No one ever failed in farming by doing the work too well or expending too much labor if expended judiciously.

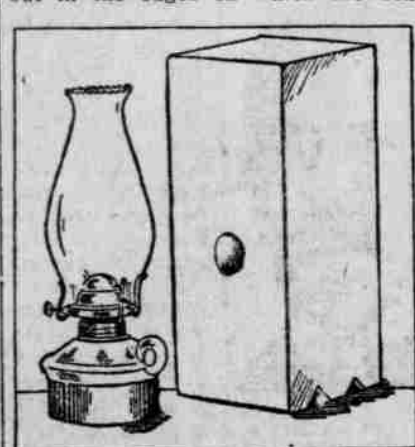
Sheep Fit Nicely. Sheep fit nicely into modern methods of farming.

East Using Western Products. Americans who have been influenced by the Orient to the extent of taking their tea clear, without milk or sugar, are now learning that the Occident is bent on teaching the Chinese to use milk with their decoction of tea leaves—and condensed milk at that. An enterprising condensed milk company is pushing the campaign, and expects to be successful. This concern has already introduced condensed milk into the Chinese and they like it so well that many of the restaurants

### GOOD EGG CANDLING OUTFIT

Simple and Practical Device May Be Made Out of an Ordinary Pasteboard Box and a Lamp.

In spite of the greatest care, it will sometimes happen under ordinary farm conditions that an occasional bad egg will appear among those sent to market. It would be wise to candle every egg shipped. Candling is the process of testing eggs by passing light through them so as to reveal the condition of the contents. A simple candling outfit may be made of an ordinary pasteboard box, sufficiently large to be placed over a small hand-lamp after the ends have been removed. The box should have a hole cut in it on a level with the flame of the lamp. Several notches should be cut in the edges on which the box



Simple Candling Outfit.

rests, to supply air to the lamp. The box ought to be sufficiently large to prevent danger from catching fire. The box should be made of corrugated pasteboard, but ordinary pasteboard will serve the purpose. Candling is done in the dark, or at least away from strong light, and the egg is held against the hole in the side of the box when its condition may be seen. An egg that shows any defect should not be marketed.

### GIVE SHEEP SOME ATTENTION

Animals Should Not Be Allowed to Stand on Wet or Muddy Dirt Floors—Avoid Rangy Breeds.

No man who understands his business will ever allow his sheep to stand on wet or muddy dirt floors.

When selecting sheep for breeding beware of the long-legged, rangy breeds. Get those that are close to the ground. There is no money in raising sheep legs.

If the pastures are short this fall the sheep must have some grain or they will fall back to a point where all profit will be lost in bringing them up again.

When pastures get short the sheep will eat the roots of the grass right out of the ground if too many are kept in one lot. Better feed some grain and save the grass.

Ever notice that the pastures where sheep are kept grow better grass than those used for horses or cows?

A South Dakota man has kept coyotes and even dogs away from his flock by setting up scarecrows in the shape of a man. They change from one part of the pasture to another every day or two.

### IMPROVE THE RURAL HOMES

Kentucky Club Formed to Stimulate Farmer's Interest in Crops and Beautify Their Premises.

(By L. P. BROWNING.)

A commercial club in Kentucky has appropriated a sum of money to be given as prizes among the residents of a certain section of the country, for the best-kept lawns and the best displays of farm and garden produce.

The idea of the club is to induce the people living in that section to improve their surroundings and beautify their premises. It believes in the value of keeping up appearances and that there is a profit in beautification which rural communities do not yet appreciate. This organization thinks there are many rural homes that could be greatly improved in appearance by neatly kept lawns, attractive shrubs and well-cultivated gardens, and has come to the conclusion that timely attention given to details of this character by the farmer would not only vastly improve the appearance of his place, but stimulate his interest in the success of all his crops.

REASONS FOR "POOR FEEDER"

Foreign Bodies Often Found Embedded in Tongue of Animal—Wire and Nails Lodge in Stomach.

(By H. S. EAKINS.)

Every year it has been noticed among cattle in feed lots, that a few individuals would not make the gains expected. Various causes have been attributed to this condition as "poor" teeth, indigestion, infectious diseases, etc.

Upon post-mortem inspection of several thousand beef cattle in some of the packing houses of the West, the author has frequently found foreign bodies, as barbed wire, or fox tail, embedded in the tongue, in some instances resulting in abscess formation, or even actinomycosis (wooden tongue) or penetrating through the wall of the second stomach (honeycomb) a short piece of baling wire or a nail. Sometimes this piece of wire or other foreign body has penetrated a lung, pneumonia ensuing; or into the heart or its coverings, resulting in thrombosis in gangrenous inflammation.

Long, Narrow Gardens. The garden plot should be long and narrow. Long rows permit of cultivation with horse and save time and expense of hand labor.

Grind Hen's Feed. Grind about one-third of the hen's feed for her and she will be more helpful in filling the egg basket.

Dust as Insect Extirminator. Dust makes one of the best lice exterminators. Keep a box in the hen-house for the hens to use.

Plant Small Fruits. Have you any idea how much it costs to keep a cow? If you have not, how do you know whether she pays for her keep or not? Wouldn't it pay to know?

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Lead Cows in Herd. It is often of great convenience to be able to lead the cows in the herd. They should receive this part of their education before they are a year old.

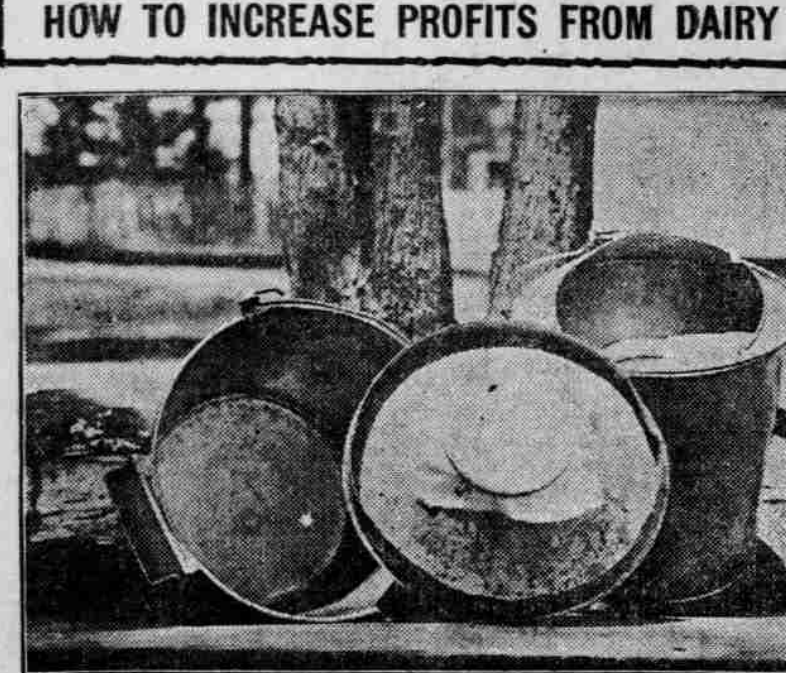
Needs of Chickens. Chickens do not need codding. All they require is plenty of sunshine, exercise, wholesome food and fresh air.

Addition to Mash. You can make no better addition to the mash than waste bread, crackers or cakes ground to a powder.

Keep It Always on Hand. Practically no fresh milk is to be had in China, although the natives seem familiar enough with the virtues of both the fresh and the condensed article. Canned salmon is another Western staple that has made a decided impression on the far East.

Saved-Off Sermos. Getting into heaven doesn't worry the average man as much as trying to keep out of the other place—Indianapolis Star.

### HOW TO INCREASE PROFITS FROM DAIRY



Sanitary Milk Pail, in Two Parts, Top Removable, With Provision for Fastening Cheesecloth Strainer—The Milking Aperture Only Six Inches in Diameter.

(By H. VAN NORMAN.)

Profit is the difference between cost of production and the selling price. To insure the largest profit in milk production, the cow owner must produce that each cow in the herd is producing enough milk to pay for feed, labor, interest, taxes and depreciation, and then leave some for profit. In one herd, eleven cows produced \$200 worth of butterfat above feed cost, while four others at \$20 worth of feed more than the returns for their butterfat paid for. So that the whole fifteen only averaged \$15 each above cost of feed. While, if the man had had only the best eleven, he would have had \$20 more money, saved the feed and the labor of handling. The only certain way in which these "robber" cows can be located is by yearly records of milk production. No man has yet been found who can guess accurately on every cow in a herd. Records may be made by the owner, or by several joining together in a cow test association, and employing a man to do the work.

Having located the unprofitable cows, and eliminated them, their places can be filled in a few cases by purchase. The prices are getting high. The best way is through the purchase of a purebred sire from a profitable cow, and the saving of his daughters out of the best cows in the herd.

Each community should adopt one breed and all buy sires of the same breed. In a short time the grade surplus stock will command from \$10 to \$50 apiece above the common scrub stock, because of the large amount of it to be found in one community and the reputation they will acquire for breeding that one class of stock.

Profits can usually be increased by better feeding. Each cow must have enough food—first, to maintain herself; second, with which to make the milk she yields, and any surplus about this is stored up in the form of fat to be used later when she doesn't get enough food. The cow that has the ability to produce forty pounds of milk a day, and is only fed enough to make twenty-five or thirty pounds a day, does not make milk as cheap as she would when fed to her capacity.

In the judgment of the writer, the dairy cow that has the ability to make thirty pounds of milk a day, or better, cannot eat enough alfalfa hay to enable her to do her best work, and she should be fed some form of grain or by-product concentrate low in protein to supplement the alfalfa hay eaten. Every cow must have enough feed. The feed she does eat must contain the minimum amount of protein required for her maintenance and for production of milk.

### LITTLE HELPS FOR A THRIFTY FARMER

Get Mowing Machine in Order Before Haying Commences—Don't Plow Too Early.

One of the best things you can do to make the mowing machine work better is to take off the guards, if they are somewhat worn, and grind them along the edge that comes next to the sections. It is quite a job, but it pays well. Take a day before haying time really commences, so the work may not be delayed.

Look out for any weak or broken places in the hay rigging. It is no fun and it may be really dangerous to have a breakdown with a load of hay on. Look after this now while the work is not pressing. It is the neglected stitch that splits the garment.

It's a big mistake to plow when the ground shows up slick and oozy, as it leaves the moldboard. Too wet, and that means clogs and impairment of the texture of the soil. We are all too eager to turn the ground over as soon as the spring dries, but, with a little patience and good sense will save trouble later and add to the bulk of the crops.

SCIENTIFIC FARMER

ALWAYS IN DEMAND

Good Jobs Ready for Graduates of Dairy and Horticultural Schools at Big Salary.

The graduates of dairy and horticultural schools have no trouble in finding good jobs these days. The young man who knows the science of good farming and how to apply it commands \$75 to \$100 a month, with his board and lodging, and lives easily, comfortably and wholesomely. The farmer, who can do so, should give his sons the education that will thus lift them to the heights of their occupation.

Young men trained so that they can command such financial returns for their services to others can use their scientific training to still greater profit for themselves. The scientific farmer, who is worth \$100 or \$150 a month to another man, is worth \$200 to \$300 to himself, if he is able to apply to his own soil.

No Place for the Scrub. The scrub has no place on the farm. It certainly is an unwarranted expense in the dairy herd. It is a great loss in the hog pen, and the hen house hasn't room for such a bird.

Harvest Depends on Seed. Remember that the harvest depends upon the seed. You can't raise a large crop from indifferent seed.

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Blanching is really a very important part of producing good celery; because, unless the plants are white, firm and tender they are not unpalatable for the farmer's family, but are of course unsalable.

Excluding the light induces a solid growth in the heart of the plant, and this growth is very rapid. It also turns plant from green to pure white. Persons contemplating growing celery for the market should not attempt to do so until they have visited one of the large commercial celery gardens and learned from observation, exactly how the work of seeding, transplanting, cultivating and marketing is done. But the farmer who simply desires to grow enough celery for his family use may, if he follows instructions, grow good crops, always provided that his soil is very rich and well drained.

The application of manure should be made every season, no matter how rich the soil is, because celery will not grow well on impoverished soil.

Liberate Plant Food. While farm manure has some value for physical improvement and a larger value for its power to liberate plant food from the soil, it should always be borne in mind that the great value of farm manure is due to the plant food it contains.

Keep the Pigs Out. Stop the hole under the gate where the pigs may come into the garden. They are frisky little fellows and will not ask if they can devour the vegetables, but will help themselves.

Wherein They Differ. Little Lemuel—Say, paw, what is the difference between a smart man and a wise one?

Paw—A smart man, son, is one who is able to catch on, while a wise one knows when to let go.

As Compared. Little Lemuel—Say, paw, what is the difference between fame and notoriety?

Paw—About the same, son, as the difference between the odor of a rose and limburger cheese.

Instant Postum—A soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—Sold by Grocers.

### TOO ROUGH FOR HIM

SOUTHERN NEGRO QUILTS THE MOVING PICTURE GAME.

Hanging and Fire in Jail Altogether Too Realistic for Dorky Who Takes Place of Alleged Picture Actor.

A negro in a southern county seat town had been condemned to die. The day of the hanging came and Rastus was taken to the scaffold in the courthouse yard. The hood was slipped over his head and the noose adjusted.

Just as the sheriff was about to spring the trap a cry of "Fire!" was heard, and smoke was seen coming from the courthouse windows. The officials and spectators, forgetting their task, rushed to help fight the blaze. Anyway, Rastus was tied and could not escape without aid.

During the fire another negro wandered into the courthouse yard and passed the scaffold. He thought he recognized a familiar form standing on it and proceeded to find out.

"Hello dar! Is dat you, Rastus?" "Yes Rastus."

"What you all doin' on dat platform?" "Ise a movin' picture actor now, Sam."

"A movin' picture actor?" "Yas, sah; a regular movin' picture actor."

"Ise movin' picture actin' hard work, Rastus?" "It's softer dan eatin' watermelon all day long."

"Gets five dollars every day for workin' a hour or two?" "Rastus, you all is a friend of mine, isn't you, all?"

"I sure is, Sam."

"Den if the white folks what run dis movin' picture actor business wants another actor you tell 'em about me, Rastus."

"You can come on up here and take my job right now, Sam. Ise tired of movin' picture actin' for today. Besides, I got to spend the money Ise made already."

Sam mounted the steps and released Rastus from his bonds. Rastus in turn prepared the unsuspecting Sam for hanging. Then he skipped. A few minutes later the sheriff returned. He saw a negro standing patiently on the scaffold. Without further ado he sprang the trap.

Fortunately for Sam the rope was old and broke under the sudden strain. It rolled Sam into the dust of the courthouse yard. He wrenched his hands loose and jerked the hood from his head. Then, rolling his eyes around and rubbing his neck, he said: "You all let me go back and take back your old job. You all's too rough."

Hiking Best Grippe Killer. The epidemic of influenza that has been troubling the city for nearly a month comes from the fact that a mortality bulletin issued yesterday by the board of health. The statement says there were 35 deaths in the city last week from this cause, or 20 more than the number for a single week of the year.

Deputy Health Commissioner Emerson says the best way to avoid catching influenza is to walk a mile in the open air twice a day. It will add ten years to a person's life, the doctor asserts.

The number of deaths reported during the week was 378, compared with 1,565 in the corresponding week of 1914. The death rate increasing from 14.62 to 15.98 per 1,000 of population.

Despite the epidemic of influenza the death rate for the first 16 weeks of the year, 14.66, is 81 below the mortality for a similar period of 1914.

New York Sun.

Spain Fixes Price of Flour. El imperio de la leading dalles of Madrid, states this morning that the government has sold 25,000 metric tons of Argentine wheat to flour mills at 355 pesetas per ton (about \$65.50 per short ton at today's exchange, \$1 equivalent 4.82 pesetas).

Liberal clause has been given in the mills have agreed not to raise the present price of flour, which is 477 pesetas per metric ton (about \$88 per short ton at today's exchange). It is noted that wheat is converted into flour at a selling price of the latter that is an increase of 34.13 per cent over purchase price of the former—Consul, Robertson Honey, Madrid.

Rabbits on Laysan Island. Rabbits on Laysan island, the well-known Hawaiian bird reservation, have multiplied to such an extent since they were introduced a few years ago as to threaten the existence of the island vegetation. As this result would jeopardize bird colonies, which need shade, especially during the nesting season, an expedition which recently visited the island destroyed 5,000 rabbits, or one-third of the total colony.

Kid Raising for Gloves. Before the war the peasants of many a little village made a living by raising kid to supply the gloves for which France has long been famous. The perfection of the skins is considered by the French manufacturers to be the keynote of the perfect glove. Their method is to have one workman handle the prepared skins from the time it is brought in until the gloves which are shaped from that kid are entirely finished.